J. BOONE WILSON

(1909-1986)

C. KIRK CLARKE

ELIZABETH M. DEMAS

OF COUNSEL

### WILSON POWELL LANG & FARIS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

192 COLLEGE STREET POST OFFICE BOX 567 BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05402-0567 TELEPHONE (802) 658-4300 FACSIMILE (802) 658-0019

BRET P. POWELL RICHARD A. LANG, JR.\* GEORGE T. FARIS, IV FRANK E. TALBOTT CYNTHIA R. BELLAFIORE GREGORY A. WEIMER ADAM G. LOUGEE \*ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK

AND FLORIDA

September 25, 1990

Mr. Chuck Schwer Petroleum Sites Management Agency of Natural Resources Waterbury, VT 05676

Eagle Lumber/Beaudreau Well Contamination

Dear Mr. Schwer:

Enclosed please find a copy of the engineers report prepared by O'Brien & Gere regarding the above. O'Brien & Gere is an outside independent engineering firm which was hired by Eagle Lumber Co. to conduct testing to determine the source of the alleged contamination of the Beaudreau well. Eagle Lumber hired this consultant in part because Eagle Lumber felt that the State was not acting on this problem in a proficient manner.

As you can see from the report, no source of the Beaudreau contamination was found on the Eagle Lumber property despite extensive testing. Furthermore, no other contamination was found in drainage areas or from the removed underground tank which would be associated with any activities of Eagle Lumber.

Eagle Lumber has cooperated in every instance since the Beaudreau's originally complained of an oil substance leaking into their well. It has allowed state inspectors onto their property for investigation, and has provided an alternative water source for the Beaudreaus even though there was no firm evidence that showed that any Eagle Lumber activity caused the initial contamination.

Eagle Lumber is confident that any state testing will yield the same results as that of O'Brien & Gere, and will show that the alleged contamination of the Beaudreau well is from other sources not connected to Eagle Lumber. Even so, Eagle Lumber has been painted as the culprit since the Beaudreaus made their first discovery of the alleged contamination. Should the state test

results bear out the same indications as O'Brien & Gere, Eagle Lumber would request that the State issue a formal statement reversing its earlier conclusions connecting Eagle Lumber to the source of the contamination. Eagle Lumber has suffered irreparable injury to its reputation as a result of the State's actions and unsubstantiated conclusions, as well as incurred substantial costs in attempting to pinpoint and alleviate the initial problem. Eagle Lumber deserves to be compensated in some manner for such injuries.

If you would care to further discuss these results, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Cynthia R. Bellatione Cynthia R. Bellatione

CRB:ljj Enclosure

cc: Daniel Potvin



### O'BRIEN & GERE

September 14, 1990

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. Box 882 Robillard Road Stamford, Vermont 05352

Attn: Mr. Daniel Potvin

Forester

RE: Eagle Lumber Company Property

FILE: 5044.001

SUBJ: Site Investigation

Dear Mr. Potvin:

Pursuant to our proposal dated August 9, 1990, we are writing to provide the results of a site investigation conducted for the above-referenced project.

A representative of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc., visited the site on August 10, 1990, to collect surficial water samples from two locations, observe the excavation of three test pits, measure product thickness in an adjacent landowner's water well, and observe pressure testing of an underground storage tank removed from the site.

A discussion of previous work on-site, the above investigations and laboratory analysis results follow:

## SCOPE OF PREVIOUS WORK ON-SITE

According to Mr. Potvin, in May 1990, Mr. Leon Beaudreau, an adjacent landowner located across a stream north of the Eagle Lumber property, reported petroleum contamination in his drinking water well. Both state and local authorities were notified. Response actions included sampling of Mr. Beaudreau's tap water by the State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. September 14, 1990
Page 2

Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and connection of Mr. Beaudreau's house to a domestic water supply provided by Eagle Lumber Company.

A letter dated July 18, 1990, from the Eagle Lumber Company to the DEC indicated that Eagle Lumber Company intended to remove an 8,500 gallon underground diesel fuel storage tank from their property. The tank was removed on July 24, 1990. DEC personnel were present on-site during the tank excavation and removal process. According to DEC, apparent petroleum contamination was observed in the tank excavation and in a test pit adjacent to the excavation. In addition, DEC personnel noted the apparent presence of petroleum contamination in drainage ditches on-site. A representative of O'Brien & Gere Engineers was not on-site during the above outlined activities. No further statement may be made concerning confirmation of the DEC's findings or the extent and amount of the reported contamination.

## SCOPE OF O'BRIEN & GERE'S INVESTIGATION

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc., was retained by Eagle Lumber Company to further investigate subsurface conditions on-site. The investigations included installing three test pits on the site, sampling soils and groundwater present in the test pit excavations for laboratory analysis, sampling surficial waters on-site, and overseeing air-pressure testing of the removed underground storage tank. In addition, the thickness of floating petroleum product present in Mr. Beaudreau's well was measured.

### TEST PIT EXCAVATION

On August 10, 1990, three test pits were excavated on the Eagle Lumber site (see USGS Quadrangle - Attachment A - for site location) at locations indicated on Attachment B - Site Plan. Test pits were installed at locations in a line between the former underground storage tank location and Mr. Beaudreau's well. Based on observed site topography, the test pits were located approximately downhill, or downgradient, of the former underground storage tank.

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. September 14, 1990 Page 3

Each test pit was excavated to a depth of 10 to 11 feet to intercept the groundwater table. Soil samples were collected from the bottom of each excavation and screened using an HNU Systems Model ISPI-101 photoionization detector fitted with a 10.2 eV probe (PID). The PID was calibrated using calibration gas referenced to a benzene standard prior to screening of the samples.

Soil sample screening produced readings of less than 1 part per million (ppm) of total volatile organic vapors for all samples. Evidence of a petroleum odor or sheen was not apparent in the samples.

Soils in each excavation were observed to be brown sands and gravels with large quantities of cobbles and boulders to depths of approximately 5 to 7 feet. Glacial till was observed below this depth. The till appeared to function as a confining unit for near-surface groundwater on-site because of its compactness and low specific yield. Detailed soil descriptions are provided on Attachment C-Test Pit Logs.

Groundwater samples were collected from each test pit after each pit was allowed to stand for approximately 15 minutes. The samples were submitted to a laboratory for analysis according to EPA Test Method 624 (Volatile Organic Compounds). Complete laboratory analysis results are provided as Attachment D.

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples indicated no detectable concentrations of petroleum-based contaminants according to the test methods employed.

### SURFICIAL WATER SAMPLING

Two water samples were collected from surficial waters on-site at locations indicated on Attachment B - Site Plan.

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. September 14, 1990 Page 4

One sample was collected from Basin Brook at a location southwest and apparently downgradient of the removed underground storage tank. The other sample was collected from a drainage ditch at a location which intercepts the majority of runoff from the Eagle Lumber Company property. The drainage ditch sampling point was also located approximately 100 feet southeast and apparently upgradient of Mr. Beaudreau's residence.

The presence of a sheen or free product related to petroleum products was not apparent in Basin Brook or the drainage ditches observed on-site. A slight organic film was observed along some sections of the drainage ditch. This organic film may be due to natural decay of organic material near the ditches.

A rust-colored substance was also observed in the drainage ditches; however, this material appeared to be a type of "iron-fixing algae." The material did not exhibit a petroleum odor. Sampling and analysis of the material would be necessary to accurately characterize its nature.

Both water samples were submitted to a laboratory for analysis according to EPA Test Method 624. Laboratory analysis results are included in Attachment D.

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Laboratory analysis of water samples indicated no detectable concentrations of petroleum-based contaminants according to the test methods employed.

# PRESSURE TESTING OF THE REMOVED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

The removed 8,500 gallon underground fuel oil storage tank was visually inspected for defects and pressurized with air to assess tank integrity.

The tank was observed to be in good condition with no apparent evidence of rust, pits, leaks or holes. Several scrape marks were evident along one side of the tank. The marks are apparently the result of efforts to drag the tank to its present location on-site. Evidence of petroleum staining along the top surface of the tank was not apparent at the time of inspection.

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. September 14, 1990
Page 5

Piping connections in the top of the tank were sealed with plugs and the tank was pressurized with air to approximately 2.5 pounds per square inch (psi). The pressure remained constant within the tank throughout the remainder of the inspection (approximately two hours). Subsequent conversations with Mr. Potvin indicated that the tank remained pressurized for the next three days until the pressure on the tank was manually relieved.

# MEASUREMENT OF PRODUCT THICKNESS IN THE BEAUDREAU WELL

The depth to groundwater and free product thickness was measured in Mr. Beaudreau's well using an interface probe. The measurements indicated that a layer of product approximately 0.15 feet thick was present on the water within surface in the well. The top of the water was measured 48.70 feet below the top of the well casing on August 10, 1990.

Conversations with Mr. Beaudreau indicated that the well is approximately 238 feet deep and the well pump was set about 9 feet up from the bottom of the well. Mr. Beaudreau indicated that the well pump was removed as part of the initial response actions undertaken for the site. O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc., did not verify the depth or construction of the well.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above-described observations and laboratory analyses, contamination was not detected in the three test pits excavated on-site and at the two locations where surficial water samples were collected. The test pits were installed at locations approximately downgradient of the removed 8,500 gallon underground storage tank at locations in a line leading to Mr. Beaudreau's well.

Further investigations conducted on Mr. Beaudreau's property would be necessary to determine the source of contamination in his well. Possible investigations could begin in the immediate area of Mr. Beaudreau's well and proceed radially outward from that point.

Eagle Lumber Company, Inc. September 14, 1990 Page 6

A possible scope of work may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- 1. Inquiries should be made and records reviewed to identify specific information related to the construction of Mr. Beaudreau's well.
- 2. Product present in the well should be bailed off and the well monitored for product return. This would provide an indication of whether or not product present in the well was confined to the casing.
- 3. A pump test should be conducted on the well in order to determine aquifer characteristics. Product thickness and groundwater elevations within the well would be monitored. Removed water and product must be properly stored and disposed of.
- 4. Based on the information obtained from the above outlined items, monitoring wells and/or test pits may be necessary to further determine groundwater flow conditions on the Beaudreau property and, if possible, the direction of contaminant migration through the site. Sampling and analysis of soil and groundwater samples may also be necessary.

Should there be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

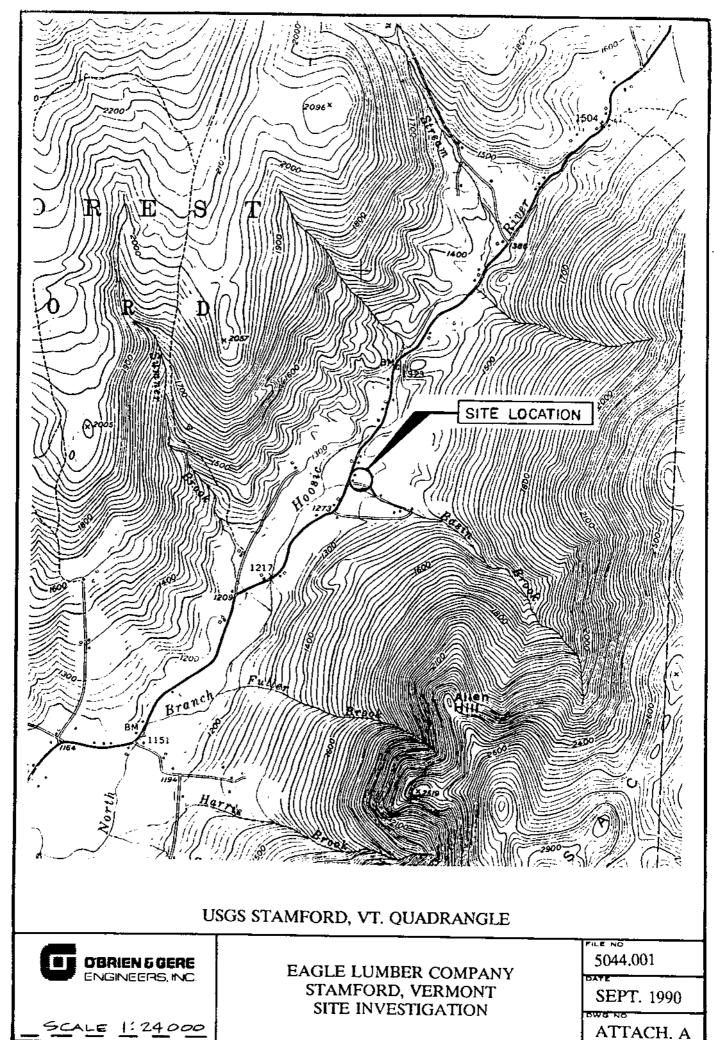
Very truly yours,

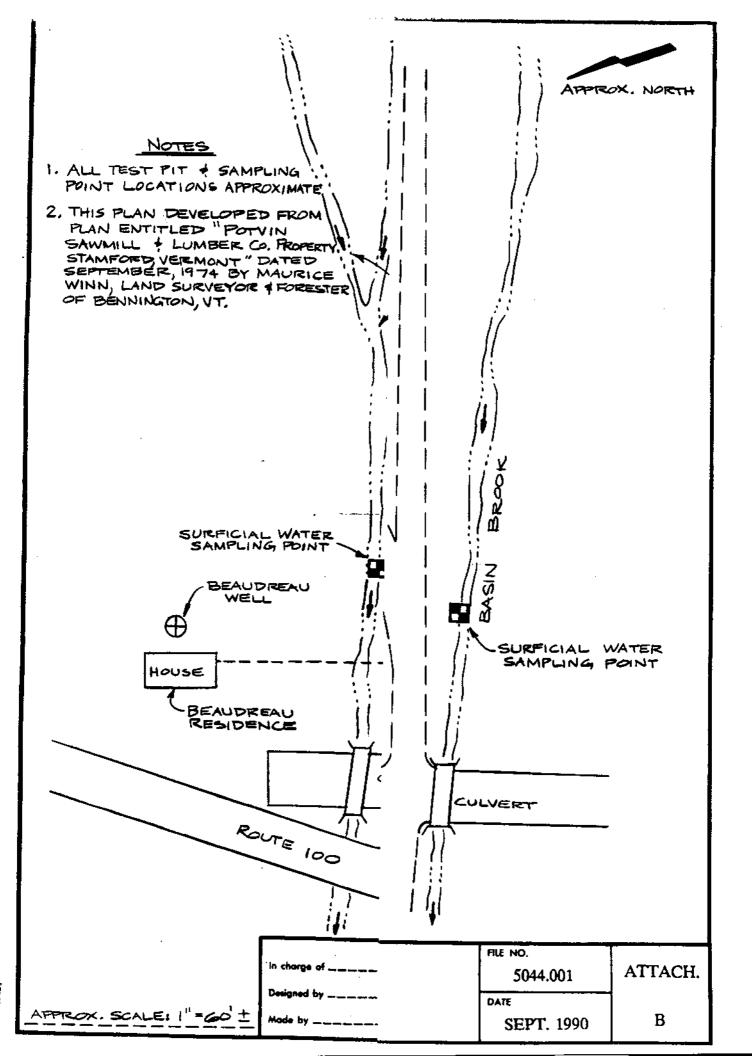
O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

Philip G. Clark, P.E. Managing Engineer

PGC/dw 4:Eagle.let ATTACHMENTS

cc: TA Jordan



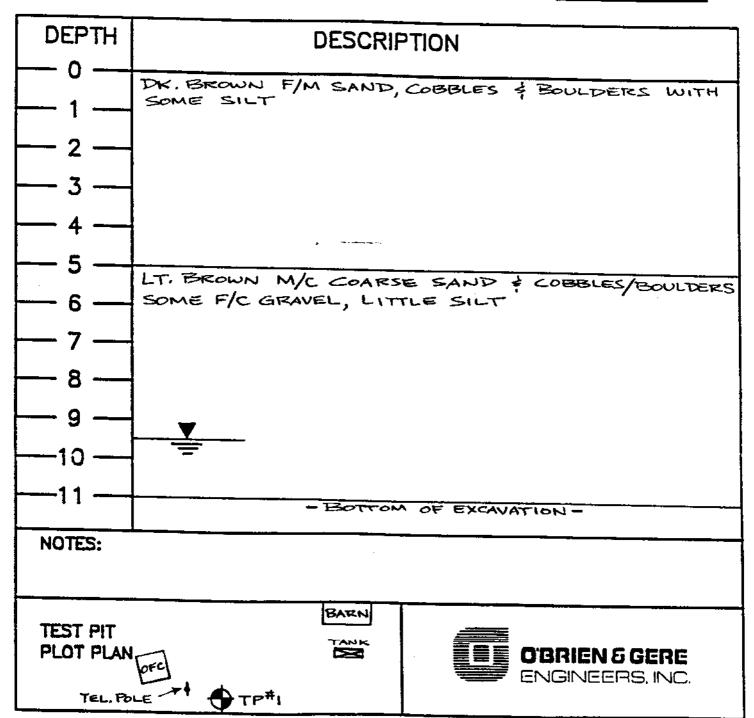


# TEST PIT LOG

SITE: EAGLE LUMBER

JOB #: 5044.001

OBG FIELD SUPERVISOR:	PWG	TEST PIT #:T	P-1
WEATHER: OVERCA	ST - 70°		10-90



# TEST PIT LOG

SITE: EAGLE LUMBER

JOB #: 5044.001

OBG FIELD SUPERVISOR: _	PWG	TEST PIT #:	TP_1
. WEATHER: OVERCA	ST ~ 70" LT, RAIN		3-10-90

	UATE: 8-10-40
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
├ <b>-</b> 0	
1	TOPSOIL & ORGANICS  BROWN F/M SAND & GRAVEL, SOME COBBLES &
2	BOULDERS
3	GND, WATER EXITING @ THIS ELEVATION
<del></del>	
<del></del>	
— в —	
<del></del>	BROWN GRAY F/M SAND & SILT (GLACIAL TILL)
— в —	
g	
10 —	
10	- BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION -
NOTES:	
TEST PIT PLOT PLAN	HSE TREE O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

# TEST PIT LOG

JOB #: 5044.001

OBG FIELD SUPERVISOR: PWG TEST PIT #: TP-3
WEATHER: OVERCAST ~ 70° DATE: 8-10-90

	DATE:
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
0 —	TOPSOIL & ORGANICS
	GRAY MOIST F/C SAND & GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES
2 —	SOME BROWN PATCHES
3 —	
4	
<del></del>	DRY GRAY FIM CAUD & FILE (
6 —	DRY GRAY F/M SAND & SILT (GLACIAL TILL)
7 —	
<del>- 8 -</del>	
g	
10 -	
11	
NOTES	- BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION -
NOTES:	·
<u> </u>	
TEST PIT PLOT PLAN	N HSE
1 22112414	TP#3 O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 603-436-5111

Mr. Peter Giancola O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. 66 West Street Pittsfield, MA 01201

August 17, 1990

Re: Eagle Lumber Company

5044.001.910

EPA Method 624/8240 - Enclosed are the results of the analyses on your samples. Water samples were analyzed according to EPA Method 624 contained in 40 CFR Part 136. Solid waste samples were analyzed according to the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: SW-846, Method 8240."

If you have any further questions on the analytical methods or these results, do not hesitate to call.

Lab Number	Sample date	Station Location	Analysis	Comments
18750	8/10/90	1	EPA 624	
18751	8/10/90	1	EPA 624	Duplicate Sample
18752	8/10/90	2	EPA 624	
18753	8/10/90	2	EPA 624	Duplicate Sample
18754	8/10/90	3	EPA 624	
18755	8/10/90	3	EPA 624	Duplicate Sample
18756	8/10/90	4	EPA 624	
18757	8/10/90	4	EPA 624	Duplicate Sample
18758	8/10/90	5	EPA 624	Pricerio Campio
18759	8/10/90	5	EPA 624	Duplicate Sample

Analytics Environmental Laboratory is certified by the states of New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts and Florida. A list of actual certified tests is available upon request.

Authorized signature

Kenneth W. Teague

Laboratory Director



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 603-436-5111

August 17, 1990

Mr. Peter Giancola

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

66 West Street

Pittsfield,

CLIENT SAMPLE ID

Client Project:

Eagle Lumber Company

Project Number: 5044.001.910

Station ID:

TP #1

MA 01201

SAMPLE DATA Lab #:

18750

Matrix:

Water

Dilution Factor:

Collection date:

8/10/90

Lab receipt date:

8/14/90

Analysis date:

8/15/90

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

	detectio imit µ	- Kezait	COMPOUND	detection limit µg/L	Result µg/L
Vinyl chloride	5	ND	Benzene	5	ND
1,1-dichloroethene	5	ND	Toluene	5	ND
1,2-dichloroethene (cis or tr	ans) 5	ND	Ethylbenzene	5	ND
Trichloroethene	5	ND	m-xylene	5	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	o&p-xylene	5	ND
Chloromethane	5	ND	Methyl t-butyl ether	5	ND
Methylene chloride	5	ND	m-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Chloroform	5	ND	o&p-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ND	1,2-dichloropropane	5	ND
Bromodichloromethane	5	ND	cis-1,3-dichloropropen		ND
Dibromochloromethane	5	ND	trans-1,3-dichloroprope		ND
Bromomethane	5	ND	2-chloroethylvinyl eth		ND
Chloroethane	5	ND	Acetone	15	ND
1,1-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl ethyl ketone	10	ND
1,2-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl isobutyl keton	e 10	ND
1,1,1-trichloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorotrifluoroethan		ND
1,1,2-trichloroethane	5	ND	Dichlorodifluoroethane	_	ND
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorofluoromethan	e 5	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	ND	Chlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Bromoform	5	ND	Tetrahydrofuran	15	ND
			Styrene	5	ND
ND=None Detected <=Le	ss than	>=Greater than	PR=Present but not calib	rated for	

### **METHODOLOGY**

Water sample analysis was conducted according to "40 CFR Part 136; EPA Method 624" and soil analysis was conducted according to "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846 Method 8240".

SPECIAL COMMENTS

Authorized signature\_

Kenneth W. Teague

Laboratory Director



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 603-436-5111

August 17, 1990

Mr. Peter Giancola

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

66 West Street

Pittsfield,

MA 01201

CLIENT SAMPLE ID

Client Project:

Eagle Lumber Company

Project Number: 5044.001.910

Station ID:

TP #2

SAMPLE DATA

Lab #:

18752

Matrix:

Water

Dilution Factor:

8/10/90

Collection date: Lab receipt date:

8/14/90

Analysis date:

8/16/90

### ANALYTICAL RESILLTS

5 5 5 5	ND ND ND ND	Benzene Toluene	5 5	ND ND
5	ND		<del>-</del>	
5		Tal11	-	INL
	ND	Ethylbenzene	5	ND
5		m-xylene	5	ND
	ND	o&p-xylene	5	ND
5	ND ~~	Methyl t-butyl ether	5	ND
5	ND	m-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
5	ND	o&p-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
5	ND	1,2-dichloropropane	5	ND
5	NĐ		5	ND
5	ND	· -		ND
5	ND			ND
5	ND	Acetone	15	ND
5	NĐ	Methyl ethyl ketone	10	ND
5	ND	Methyl isobutyl ketone	10	ND
5	ND	- <del>-</del>		ND
5	ND	Dichlorodifluoroethane	5	ND
5	ND	Trichlorofluoromethane		ND
5	ND	Chlorofluoromethane	5	ND
5	ND	Tetrahydrofuran	15	ND
		Styrene	5	ND
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 ND	5 ND o&p-dichlorobenzene 5 ND 1,2-dichloropropane 5 ND cis-1,3-dichloropropene 5 ND trans-1,3-dichloropropene 5 ND 2-chloroethylvinyl ether 5 ND Acetone 5 ND Methyl ethyl ketone 5 ND Methyl isobutyl ketone 5 ND Trichlorotrifluoroethane 5 ND Dichlorodifluoroethane 5 ND Trichlorofluoromethane 5 ND Chlorofluoromethane 5 ND Tetrahydrofuran 5 ND Tetrahydrofuran 5 Styrene	5         ND         o&p-dichlorobenzene         5           5         ND         1,2-dichloropropane         5           5         ND         cis-1,3-dichloropropene         5           5         ND         trans-1,3-dichloropropene         5           5         ND         2-chloroethylvinyl ether         5           5         ND         Acetone         15           5         ND         Methyl ethyl ketone         10           5         ND         Methyl isobutyl ketone         10           5         ND         Trichlorotrifluoroethane         5           5         ND         Dichlorodifluoroethane         5           5         ND         Trichlorofluoromethane         5           5         ND         Chlorofluoromethane         5           5         ND         Tetrahydrofuran         15           Styrene         5

### **METHODOLOGY**

Water sample analysis was conducted according to "40 CFR Part 136; EPA Method 624" and soil analysis was conducted according to "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846 Method 8240".

SPECIAL COMMENTS

Authorized signature

Kenneth W. Teague

Laboratory Director



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 603-436-5111

August 17, 1990

Mr. Peter Giancola

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

66 West Street

Pittsfield,

MA 01201

CLIENT SAMPLE ID

Client Project:

Eagle Lumber Company

Project Number: 5044.001.910

Station ID:

Drainage Ditch

SAMPLE DATA

Lab #:

18754

Matrix:

Water

Dilution Factor:

8/10/90

Collection date: Lab receipt date:

8/14/90

Analysis date:

8/16/90

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

COMPOUND	detectio limit μ	- VC201f	COMPOUND	detection limit µg/L	Resul µg/L
Vinyl chloride	5	ND	Benzene	5	ND
1,1-dichloroethene	5	ND	Toluene	5	ND
1,2-dichloroethene (cis or	trans) 5	ND	Ethylbenzene	5	ND
Trichloroethene	5	ND	m-xylene	5	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	o&p-xylene	5	ND
Chloromethane	5	ND	Methyl t-butyl ether	5	ND
Methylene chloride	5	ND	m-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Chloroform	5	ND	o&p-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ND	1,2-dichloropropane	5	ND
Bromodichloromethane	5	ND	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	e 5	ND
Dibromochloromethane	5	ND	trans-1,3-dichloroprope		ND
Bromomethane	5	ND	2-chloroethylvinyl ethe		ND
Chloroethane	5	ND	Acetone	15	ND
1,1-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl ethyl ketone	10	ND
1,2-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl isobutyl ketone	e 10	ND
1,1,1-trichloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorotrifluoroethan		ND
1,1,2-trichloroethane	5	ND	Dichlorodifluoroethane		ND
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorofluoromethan		ND
Chlorobenzene	5	ND	Chlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Bromoform	5	ND	Tetrahydrofuran	15	ND
			Styrene	5	ND

### **METHODOLOGY**

Water sample analysis was conducted according to "40 CFR Part 136; EPA Method 624" and soil analysis was conducted according to "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846 Method 8240".

SPECIAL COMMENTS

Authorized signature\_

Kenneth W. Teague Laboratory Director



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 603-436-5111

August 17, 1990

Mr. Peter Giancola

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

66 West Street

Pittsfield.

MA 01201

CLIENT SAMPLE ID

Client Project:

Eagle Lumber Company

Project Number: 5044.001.910

Station ID:

TP #3

SAMPLE DATA

Lab #:

18756

Matrix:

Water

Dilution Factor: Collection date:

8/10/90

Lab receipt date:

8/14/90

Analysis date:

8/16/90

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

	ection it µg/L	Result µg/L	COMPOUND	detection limit µg/L	Resul µg/L
Vinyl chloride	5	ND	Benzene	5	ND
1,1-dichloroethene	5	ND	Toluene	5	ND
1,2-dichloroethene (cis or trans)	5	ND	Ethylbenzene	5	ND
Trichloroethene	5	ND	m-xylene	5	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	o&p-xylene	5	ND
Chloromethane	5	ND -	Methyl t-butyl ether	5	ND
Methylene chloride	5	ND	m-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Chloroform	5	ND	o&p-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ND	1,2-dichloropropane	5	ND
Bromodichloromethane	5	ND	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	5	ND
Dibromochloromethane	5	ND	trans-1,3-dichloroproper	ie 5	ND
Bromomethane	5	ND	2-chloroethylvinyl ether		ND
Chloroethane	5	ND	Acetone	15	ND
1,1-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl ethyl ketone	10	ND
1,2-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl isobutyl ketone		ND
1,1,1-trichloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorotrifluoroethane		ND
1,1,2-trichloroethane	5	ND	Dichlorodifluoroethane	5	ND
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	ND	Chlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Bromoform	5	ND	Tetrahydrofuran	15	ND
			Styrene	5	ND

#### METHODOLOGY

Water sample analysis was conducted according to "40 CFR Part 136; EPA Method 624" and soil analysis was conducted according to "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846 Method 8240".

SPECIAL COMMENTS

Authorized signature

Kenneth W. Teague Laboratory Director



195 Commerce Way Portsmouth, New Hamps hire 03801 603-436-5111

August 17, 1990

Mr. Peter Giancola

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

66 West Street

Pittsfield,

MA 01201

CLIENT SAMPLE ID

Client Project:

Eagle Lumber Company

Project Number: 5044.001.910

Station ID:

Basin Brook

SAMPLE DATA

Lab #:

18758

Matrix:

Water

Dilution Factor: Collection date:

8/10/90

Lab receipt date:

8/14/90

Analysis date:

8/16/90

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

COMPOUND	detection limit µg	- VC2RII	COMPOUND	detection limit µg/L	Resul µg/L
Vinyl chloride	5	ND	Benzene	5	ND
1,1-dichloroethene	5	ND	Toluene	5	ND
1,2-dichloroethene (cis or	trans) 5	ND	Ethylbenzene	5	ND
Trichloroethene	5	ND	m-xylene	5	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	o&p-xylene	5	ND
Chloromethane	5	ND —	Methyl t-butyl ether	5	ND
Methylene chloride	5	ND	m-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Chloroform	5	ND	o&p-dichlorobenzene	5	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ND	1,2-dichloropropane	5	ND
Bromodichloromethane	5	ND	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	5	ND
Dibromochloromethane	5	ND	trans-1,3-dichloropropen	•	ND
Bromomethane	5	ND	2-chloroethylvinyl ether		ND
Chloroethane	5	ND	Acetone	15	ND
1,1-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl ethyl ketone	10	ND
1,2-dichloroethane	5	ND	Methyl isobutyl ketone	10	ND
1,1,1-trichloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorotrifluoroethane		ND
1,1,2-trichloroethane	5	ND	Dichlorodifluoroethane	5	ND
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	5	ND	Trichlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	ND	Chlorofluoromethane	5	ND
Bromoform	5	ND	Tetrahydrofuran	15	ND
			Styrene	5	ND

#### **METHODOLOGY**

Water sample analysis was conducted according to "40 CFR Part 136; EPA Method 624" and soil analysis was conducted according to "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846 Method 8240".

SPECIAL COMMENTS

Authorized signature\_

Kenneth W. Teague Laboratory Director



## CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

50A4,001,910

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HOIFATZ	STATION LOCATION	DATE	TIME		MPLE TY fer Gross	PE Au	\$EQ. NO.	NO. OF CONTAINERS		AMALYSIS GBRIUGBR		
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2	TPAZ	6-k-90	10,00		χ		2	2	EPA	624	1875	2-7875J
3	Drainage Ditch TP#3	8-10-90	10:15		人		3	2				4-18755
4	TP#30	8-10-2	10'25		χ		4	2				18757
5	BasinBrook	6-10-90	Z: 00		X		5	2				?-18759
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